

Horse Blankets

—AND—

..LAP ROBES..

—AT—

THAYER'S

124-126 East Washington St.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

WERE BADLY MIXED

(Continued From First Page.)

was returned to the council without the amendment attached. The council attempted to read it, but not having received the amendment, returned it to the house. It came back in correct form in the afternoon and was passed.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill fixing the times for holding court, and Mr. Williams presented the same bill in the house.

The bill reducing the time of residence for citizenship from one year to six months passed the council, and Mr. Carpenter gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

Mr. Sanders introduced house bill 23, regulating the hours of employment in underground mines, smelting and ore reduction works, and of holding engineers. The full text of this bill was published in Tuesday's Republican.

Mr. Sanders introduced house bill 27, creating a territorial mine inspector. The full text of the bill appears in another column of this issue.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he will introduce a bill re-appportioning the legislative representation.

Mr. Parr introduced house bill No. 29 to tax the net proceeds of mines, the full text of which appeared in Wednesday's Republican. After the first reading of the bill there was a fight for its possession. The chair referred the bill to the corporations committee. Mr. Sanders, member of the ways and means committee, moved its reference to that body. Mr. Williams, chairman of the judiciary committee, amended the motion, referring the bill to his committee. The vote on this amendment resulted in a tie of 11 to 11, which beat the amendment, and the bill went to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he will introduce a bill to prohibit gambling. The bill will follow the same lines as the Texas law on the subject.

Mr. Gray's house bill, classifying counties and fixing the salaries of officers, was read in the council and went to the territorial affairs committee.

Mr. Benham's bill to establish free circulating libraries in towns of above 5,000 population, was favorably considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Scott's bill permitting schools to receive pupils who reside in other school districts, passed the house.

Messrs. Elz and Hale were added to the house committee on education.

A MINE INSPECTOR.

Text of the Bill Providing for His Appointment and His Duties.

Following is the full text of the bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Sanders, creating a territorial mine inspector and defining his power and duty:

"Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

"Section 1. The governor by and with the advice and consent of the council must appoint an inspector of mines, who shall be theoretically and practically acquainted with mines and mining in all its branches, and his appointment must be for two years, and his successor shall be appointed until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person must hold the office of inspector or deputy inspector of mines while an employee or officer of any mining company or corporation.

"Sec. 2. The inspector of mines shall receive an annual salary of

eighteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly. The governor with the advice and consent of the council, must appoint a deputy inspector of mines who shall serve for two years, until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The deputy inspector must act at any time when an emergency arises, such as in case of accidents in mines, or in the absence or inability of the inspector, and shall receive as compensation for his services while actually engaged in the performance of duty, the sum of six dollars a day, but the total compensation of such deputy must not exceed six hundred dollars per annum. The qualifications and duties of the deputy inspector are the same as those of the inspector. Any per diem due to the deputy must be paid upon vouchers approved by the inspector.

"Sec. 3. It is the duty of the inspector of mines to visit, enter and examine any mine or piece of mining ground for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the same in regard to its safety, ventilation, and means of egress, and for this purpose he or the deputy inspector must have access at any and all times to any mine stops, levels, winzes, tunnels, drifts, crosscuts, shafts, works and machinery, for the purpose of such inspection, but the workings of such mine must not be obstructed or impeded during such examination. The inspection must not be at the expense of the owner, lessee, or agent of the mine being examined, but they must render such assistance as may be necessary to enable the inspector to make the examination.

"Sec. 4. Whenever the inspector of mines receives a complaint in writing, setting forth that the mine named in such complaint is dangerous in any respect described he or the deputy inspector must in person visit and examine such mine. Every complaint must specifically set forth the nature of the danger existing at the mine, and describe with as much certainty as possible, how such mine is rendered dangerous, and must set forth the time the cause of such danger was first observed, and set forth whether or not any notice of such defect or danger has been given by the complainants, or any one else to their knowledge, to the superintendent of such mine, and if no such complaint has been made to the superintendent, the reason why it has not been made.

"Sec. 5. After such complaint shall have been received by the inspector of mines, he must serve a copy thereof, but without the names of the complainants, upon the superintendent, manager or owner of such mine, at any time before he visits the mine, and as soon as possible visit such mine; and if from such examination he ascertains that the mine is from any cause in a dangerous condition he must at once notify the owner, lessee, or agent thereof, such notice to be in writing, and to be served by copy on such owner, lessee or agent, in the same manner as provided by law for the serving of legal process, and the notice must state fully and in detail in what particular manner such mine is dangerous or insecure, and require all necessary changes to be made without delay, for the purpose of making such mine safe for the laborers employed therein; and in case of any criminal or civil procedure at law against the party or parties notified, on account of loss of life or limb, or injury sustained by any employee subsequent to such notice, and in consequence of a neglect to obey the inspector's requirement, a certified copy of the notice served by the inspector prima facie evidence of the gross negligence of the party or parties so complained of.

"Sec. 6. It is the duty of the inspector of mines, at least once in each year, either in person or by a deputy inspector, to visit each mining county in the state and examine as many of the mines in the different counties as he may deem it practicable and make such recommendations as in his judgment are necessary to insure the safety of the workmen employed therein; and whenever from his examination he finds any mine being operated to be in an unsafe condition, he shall at once serve a notice upon the owner, lessee, or agent thereof, as provided in the next preceding section.

"Sec. 7. Whenever a serious or fatal accident occurs in any mine it is the duty of the person in charge thereof to immediately notify the inspector of mines, or the deputy inspector, and upon receiving such notice the inspector in person or deputy inspector, must at once repair to the place of accident and investigate fully the cause of such accident and whenever possible to do so the inspector or deputy inspector shall be present at the owner's inquest held over the remains of the person or persons killed by such accident, and testify to the cause thereof and state whether in his opinion the accident was due to the negligence or mismanagement of the owner or person in charge. If the inspector or deputy inspector cannot be immediately present in case of a fatal or serious accident occurring, it is the duty of the person or owner in charge of the mine to have written statements by those witnessing the same, and duly sworn to, in case of no person being present at the time of the accident then the verified statement of those first present after the accident must be taken, and such statement must be given to the inspector or deputy inspector.

"Sec. 8. The inspector of mines must execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the deputy inspector must execute an official bond in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

"Sec. 9. The inspector of mines must make an annual report to the governor on the first Monday in November in each year and in the report must state all the accidents that have occurred in the mines of the territory which have occasioned serious injury or resulted fatally, together with the nature and cause of such accidents. Such report must also contain statistics and other information which may tend to promote the development of the mineral resources of the territory and must set forth the result of the inspector's labors.

"Sec. 10. In addition to the compensation herein provided the inspector and deputy inspector shall receive 15 cents per mile for the distance actually traveled in the discharge of his official duties. The statement of mileage shall state the distance and points traveled between, and what mines visited and shall be sworn to by the officer making such charge, and

in case of the deputy inspector, shall be approved by the inspector of mines. "Sec. 11. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this act or obstructs or interferes with the discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon the said inspector or deputy inspector, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in the case of the inspector or deputy inspector shall be by the governor removed from office.

"Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

HERE ARE TWO PLANS

By Which the Assembly May Emerge From an Alleged Muddle.

Some of the newspapers of Arizona continue restless under the "curb" which they imagine the legislature has placed upon them by refusing to subscribe for them or to pay them for printing the news. The Gazette, under the impression that the legislature has somehow embarrassed itself, kindly offers a suggestion, action upon which will enable that body to get its bearings again and proceed with legislation. The Gazette, recounting the struggles that have taken place in previous legislatures in the matter of pensioning or throwing an unearned sop to the newspapers, says the appropriation divided among the papers of Phoenix, "while it did not remove all the objections, seemed to be the best way out of the difficulty." The Republic has been considering that there ought to be no difficulty if the legislature will remain within its rights. It has no business to appropriate money to any newspaper for publishing the news. If it may do so legally and morally, it may make an appropriation in favor of the railroad for running their trains. It may also with as much reason and legality appropriate money to any citizen of Arizona for breathing.

The Gazette has thought on a means by which it thinks the legislature may be helped out of a hole, which it is really not in. The Gazette's plan does not involve the "uncurbing" of all the "curbed" press, but only one newspaper. The unreasonable appropriating of newspaper money for all the papers is admitted and the smallness of the appropriation for the Republic is pointed out. The Gazette, therefore, suggests that the legislature give all the money it can spare to some one newspaper, leaving unconsidered the influence of such action on the advantages of such a course are that the fortunate newspaper would have enough money to do it some good, the unfortunate newspapers understanding that they had nothing to hope for would go on about their business and cease worrying and the legislature would enjoy the consciousness of having gotten rid of a disagreeable duty.

The benefit the public would receive from this concentrated munificence is this: The endowed newspaper would publish from day to day such startling and exciting scraps of intelligence as "Council was called to order by president," "Prayer by chaplain," "H. B. No. 1 received president's signature," "H. C. R. No. 5 read first time," "Mr. Jimson gave notice of introduction of bill to repeal act," "seventh Chapter 47, R. S.," etc. All of the foregoing examples of "news" except the last were actually taken from an alleged report in one of the Phoenix papers yesterday of the legislative proceedings.

Passing over its original contention that the legislature has no right to appropriate money for the relief of the "curbed," the Republic submits that such a return as the Gazette proposes to make for the appropriation would be of no benefit to anybody on earth, in heaven or the waters beneath the earth. A publication of legislative proceedings would be utterly unintelligible. The objects of some of the bills, those repealing or amending the statutes are never described in the record. Very few of the bills providing new legislation are adequately described, and the poor reader a description of no bill more than one. It is therefore referred to only by number or title. So far as the general reader would be benefited by a daily publication of the legislative proceedings they might as well be printed in Egyptian hieroglyphics. The panting of the people of the territory for knowledge of what the legislature is doing would not be satisfied by an adoption of the Gazette's suggestion. The publication in a newspaper in advance of regular installments of the legislative journal would be both improper and unprofitable.

The Gazette offers the legislature this alternative: "In the event that you do not adopt this or some plan of a similar nature in kindness to the newspapers now doing your work and not holding out the hand for charity, let the matter drop."

The Republic had supposed that the legislature had let the matter drop and it judged from the outcry made by the "curbed" press that it had been dropped hard. Since the subject has been picked up again by the Gazette and is presumably under consideration, this paper will offer the legislature a plan for its expiration from the muddle which the Gazette assumes that it is in.

From the opening day of the session the Republic has been printing the only complete and accurate report of what has transpired in that body. It has gladly availed itself of the opportunity at considerable expense to furnish its readers this news. It is willing to incur still more expense. It asks neither subsidy nor endorsement, but on the other hand, it will pay into the territorial treasury the sum of \$500 and furnish free to each member of the assembly a reasonable number of copies daily in exchange for the privilege of exclusively publishing the legislative news. It has really been doing that all along, furnish the only intelligible account of the legislative proceedings, so that the only new condition now is that the struggling reporters of the other papers be excluded from the legislative chambers.

The legislature would no doubt be able to easily accept this condition. The "curbed" papers which have been complaining that their work is a thankless task, if they are consistent, would eagerly withdraw

their representatives and cease fuddling their readers with incoherent reports of the proceedings. They could then go about their business untrammelled and "uncurbed" and would soon lose sight of the existence of the legislature. "Think this plan over carefully, gentlemen of the Twentieth legislature, and then come to a speedy determination in the matter. In the event that you do not adopt this or some plan of a similar nature, let the matter drop."

SURRENDER OF 1,000 DERVISHES.

Calto, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Omdurman says that upward of 1,000 men of Emir Ahmed Fedil's force of dervishes have surrendered. These men have arrived at Omdurman, and 200 horses and a large number of camels and horned cattle are on their way to that place.

LATE FROM THE KLONDYKE.

The Gold Output Next Year Will Be No Greater This Year.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 2.—The steamer Dirigo arrived here today from Skagway with late arrivals from Dawson. They report the temperature at 59 degrees below zero when they left; the Klondyke early in the morning, one of the proprietors of the Klondyke Nugget, says wages are not so high this year as last, but a good deal of work is being done, especially on Hunter, Dominion and Sulphur creeks. William Fox, another passenger from Dawson, is authority for the statement that the output next year will be no greater than this, although the men are working in new territory. Men are being paid \$5 a day and board, although the Anderson on the Eldorado still pays \$1.50 per hour. Hunter and Dominion creeks promise well.

RULED AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

London, Feb. 2.—The trial of the suit brought by the United States against Pelly and another to recover the sum of \$5,300 paid as a deposit under a contract for the purchase of the steamers Rockwood and Lockwood prior to the war between the United States and Spain was ended in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice today, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendants. There was a provision in the contract that if a blockade or other cause prevented the delivery of the vessels the contract should become null and void, the seller to retain the deposit money. Justice Bigham, before whom the case was heard, ruled that war existed on April 23, 1898, preventing the defendants from delivering the vessels. If further proceedings for the delivery of the vessels had been made after April 23, the defendants would have incurred the penalties of the foreign enlistment act.

GOOD REASON FOR IT.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 27, 1899. Mrs. Flora McGee, Box 787, this place, has good reason to speak well of the famous medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. She says her little son had been sickly for some time, but after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he is strong and hearty.

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MEN'S PANTS

Now is the time to pick out your coat and vest with a stylish all wool trousers at little cost. Over 500 pairs of fine Cassimere, Cheviot and Worsted Pants, purchased at a discount of 50 per cent. Also 200 pairs left from broken suits, sold at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$20 suits, go on sale without reserve at

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\$1.75 --and-- \$2.15

MEN'S SUITS

All heavy weight suits must be closed out. Twenty-five patterns to select from. Single and Double Breasted Suits; trimmings and workmanship guaranteed throughout.

Closing out all \$7.50 and \$10.00 Suits at \$5.25
All regular \$12.50 and \$15.00 Suits at \$9.15
All regular \$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits for \$13.50

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The Hatter

Fleming Block.